

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY,

JUNE, 1883.



CHICAGO:

PUBLIC LIBRARY ROOMS, 40 DEARBORN STREET.

1883.

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS, 1882-1883.

HARRY RUBENS, <i>President.</i>	Term	Expires	1885
BERNARD CALLAGHAN.	"	"	1883
JOHN W. ENRIGHT.	"	"	1885
WILLIAM J. HYNES.	"	"	1884
LAWRENCE W. KADLEC.	"	"	1883
THOMAS C. MAC MILLAN.	"	"	1884
ADOLPH MOSES.	"	"	1885
J. B. WALKER.	"	"	1883
WILLIAM H. WELLS.	"	"	1884

STANDING COMMITTEES, 1882-1883.

Library and Reading Room: Messrs. CALLAGHAN, MOSES and MACMILLAN.

Administration: Messrs. WALKER, WELLS and KADLEC.

Buildings and Grounds: Messrs. KADLEC, ENRIGHT and MOSES.

Finance: Messrs. HYNES, WALKER and WELLS.

By-Laws and Regulations: Messrs. ENRIGHT, HYNES and CALLAGHAN.

Future Library Building: Messrs. MOSES, CALLAGHAN, KADLEC, MACMILLAN and HYNES.

LIBRARY SERVICE.

Librarian: WILLIAM F. POOLE.

Assistant Librarians:

W. B. WICKERSHAM.

Mrs. L. E. VOELLMY.

FRED. H. HILD.

Library Assistants:

M. F. H. MOE,

ANNA FITZGERALD,

JOS. W. ERRANT,

LIZZIE BARROW,

C. WACHTMEISTER,

EMILY S. ROOKS,

ELIZABETH A. YOUNG,

CARRIE L. ELLIOTT,

KATE M. HENNEBERRY,

MAGGIE RYAN,

LOU AMES,

OTILIE GOLDBERGER,

ELIZA KEON,

JOHN R. PATTERSON,

LILYAN MORAWSKI,

JOHN F. WHELAN,

MAGGIE KEARNEY,

WM. F. GIESE,

Mrs. THEO. SCHMIDT,

CHARLES LHOTKA,

JAMES KELLY.

Evening Attendants: WM. A. PURER, CHARLES W. EVANS, ED.

L. DVORAK, THOS. F. CORBETT, J. P. FITZPATRICK.

Janitor: N. S. PURVIANCE.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

TO THE HONORABLE, THE MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL OF
THE CITY OF CHICAGO:

Gentlemen :—In obedience to the provisions of the law relating to the establishment of free Public Libraries, the undersigned, Directors of the Public Library of the City of Chicago, beg leave to submit this, their eleventh annual report.

For a statement in detail of the condition of our trust, on the first day of June, 1883, we beg leave to refer to the reports of the Librarian and Secretary, herewith submitted. From these reports it will appear that the total sum received from the Library Fund since the last annual report, was \$47,635.33, which sum has been expended as follows:

Salaries.....	\$22,486.58
Books.....	10,814.52
Binding and Repairing Books	2,841.05
Rent.....	3,083.33
Newspapers and Periodicals.....	2,158.28
Lighting	1,269.99
Insurance.....	1,175.00
Printing and Stationery.....	722.37
Binding British Patents.....	143.16
Heating.....	524.22
Furniture and Fixtures	722.64
Freight.....	211.59
Postage.....	176.10
Expenses (incidental)	703.00
Finding Lists	603.50
 <hr/>	
Total.. ..	\$47,635.33

The total number of books in the Library on the first day of June, 1883, was ninety-four thousand six hundred and six, being an increase of nine thousand four hundred and sixteen volumes in one year. Of these new accessions eight thousand and sixty-five books have been acquired by purchase and thirteen hundred and fifty-one by gift. Fourteen hundred and forty-two new pamphlets have also been added to the collection, of which one hundred and sixty-one were purchased and the balance donated.

An inspection of the report of the Librarian will show the different classes, and the scope and character of these books and pamphlets.

The evidence of a growing appreciation of the advantages of our Public Library may be found by comparing the number of books taken out, the number consulted, and the number of visitors during the past year, with the books taken out, books consulted, and number of visitors during the previous year. Thus, the total number of books taken out during the past year for home use, amounted to three hundred and seventy-six thousand four hundred and seventy-five, being an increase of seven and one half per cent. over the preceding year. The visitors to the reference tables numbered forty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-four, an increase of forty-three per cent., and the number of books consulted by them amounted to one hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and eight, an increase of twenty-four per cent. over the preceding year.

The following classification will show the percentages for the past year in the seven classes of books loaned out: History and biography, eight and seventy-two hundredths; voyages and travels, four and seventeen hundredths; poetry and drama, three and eighty five hundredths; science and art, six and ninety-two hundredths; English prose fiction and juveniles, sixty and thirty-six hundredths; works in continental languages, eleven and eighty-one hundredths; miscellaneous, four and seventeen one hundredths.

No department of the Library has been increasing in popularity so much as its reading room. Here the principal periodical publications of the world can be freely consulted, and here books are distributed for use in the rooms. During the past year five hundred and forty-three thousand four hundred and fifty-six persons have visited the reading room, being an increase of forty-eight per cent. over the preceding year; and the number of periodicals issued, has been two hundred and sixty-four thousand six hundred and forty-nine, being an increase of thirty-three per cent. The number of books issued to the visitors of the reading room was forty-seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, an increase of forty-five per cent.; and the average number per day of Sunday visitors was fifteen hundred and eighty-seven, being an increase of thirty-three per cent.

In the fifth annual report of the Board of Directors, the then President, Daniel L. Shorey, Esq., said:

"With us the common school and the public library are "parts of one great system, arising out of the same necessities, "supported on the same grounds of public policy, and having "one purpose. They are to be carried on effectively, in har- "mony with each other, to the end that the common standard of "intelligence shall be raised as high as possible, so that all the "children of the people may have at the start, if they will, "firmer power to meet the aggressions of capital, and equal "opportunity in the competition with their fellows, and that "every child shall be protected against the irreparable wrong "which is inflicted upon him, if he is permitted to grow up in "ignorance."

This idea of a harmonious co-operation and union of the schools and the library was, for the first time, practically realized during the last year, and mainly through the efforts of our Librarian, who weekly invited the pupils of the high schools to visit the library in classes under the guidance of their teachers. These classes have been instructed how to make the investigation of subjects for themselves, and in the best use of the advantages of the library.

The practical value of a library depends not merely on the number and kind of books upon its shelves ; it depends much more upon the extent of the use of the books by the public. The once vast Library of Alexandria, if now in existence and translated into all living languages, would be, in case the public were excluded from its halls, of but little more general utility than would be its ashes if collected and preserved in an urn as a venerable relic. To render great libraries a public blessing they must be made accessible to the masses, and the people, especially the young, incited to a love for books, and instructed how to use them. The mere collection of books, therefore, is only a part of the work of the educator. To foster and encourage a love for books, to teach the best methods of using them, to demonstrate the power and advantages to be derived from an intimate familiarity with a great library, is the other and more important part. It was with this view that the Board sought to familiarize the pupils of our schools with the institution placed in our charge. The report of the Librarian will more fully show the advantages which have been derived from the method adopted, and the large increase in the number of visitors to the reference department is largely attributable thereto. The thanks of the general public are due to the Board of Education for the hearty support and encouragement they have given us in the direction of forming a more perfect union of interests between the Public Schools and the Public Library.

The history of our institution is one of rapid progress. Like the city to whose inhabitants it gratuitously supplies its treasures of knowledge, it has been a marvel of growth and development. When, just ten years ago last January, the reading room threw its doors open to the public, the volumes, all of which had been donated, amounted to about six thousand, and the number of serials to a little over three hundred. To-day our Library is second to but two similar public institutions in the country. It already contains nearly one hundred thousand volumes, and it bids fair in the same num-

ber of years to equal in magnitude the very first. Originated by the generous sympathies of the world for the fire-stricken metropolis of the West, it has been the recipient of substantial support on the part of the people, and is to-day firmly established as an important branch of our system of popular education. Compared with the first attempt at a general collection of books for public use in ancient times,—with, for instance, the collection of Pisistratus at Athens, it is as superior and as much more comprehensive as are the scientific developments of to-day when compared with the rudiments of knowledge of that early period.

But in comparison with the two and one half million of volumes contained in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris or the one and one half million of volumes of the British Museum, it may seem insignificant. It is, however, a splendid nucleus for the formation of a truly great Library. In order to be able to place it upon a proper foundation for future greatness, it is imperatively necessary that it should be provided with a suitable fire-proof building, sufficiently commodious for its present and future wants, with proper accommodation for the patrons of its reading room, as well as for those of its still more important reference department. Our citizens should feel sufficient pride in their Public Library and faith in its future to urge upon Congress to change the conditions of the dedication of Dearborn Park to the City from its use as a public park to that of the Public Library, as the location is the only available and appropriate site in Chicago for that purpose; and the land, worthless as a park, could not be used for a grander or more noble object.

Our people ought to understand that first of all it is necessary to have a suitable site for a Public Library Building. That point gained, it will be found that the greatest obstacle to the development of a Public Library of incalculable value and commensurate with the greatness and importance of the future Chicago, will have been overcome. There is enough of wealth, enterprise, public spirit and local pride in

and about our great city to commence the erection of a noble Library edifice, whenever a suitable site shall have been secured. We believe that on the presentation of this subject to Congress by the four able representatives from this city, Dearborn Park may be obtained as the permanent site for a Library. The success of the bill in Congress for dedicating this public property to the perpetual use of the Public Library will much depend upon keeping the interests of the Library free from entanglement with those of other institutions not municipal in their character, and hence of less public importance.

Respectfully,

HARRY RUBENS, *President.*
BERNARD CALLAGHAN,
JOHN W. ENRIGHT,
WILLIAM J. HYNES,
LAWRENCE W. KADLEC,
THOMAS C. MAC MILLAN,
ADOLPH MOSES,
J. B. WALKER,
WILLIAM H. WELLS,

Directors.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

PUBLIC LIBRARY,
CHICAGO, June 6, 1883. }

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY:

Gentlemen:—As required by the seventh section of the Act of the General Assembly, under which the Library is established, I herewith submit the following financial and statistical statements for the year ending May 31, 1883:

ACCOUNT WITH CONTROLLER.

RECEIPTS.

From City Controller on Vouchers
issued by Library Board.....\$47,635.33

EXPENDITURES.

For Salaries.....	\$22,486.58
Books.....	10,814.52
Binding and Repairing Books.....	2,841.05
Rent.....	3,083.33
Newspapers and Periodicals.....	2,158.28
Lighting.....	1,269.99
Insurance.....	1,175.00
Printing and Stationery.....	722.37
Binding Brit. Pats.....	143.16
Heating	524.22
Furniture and Fixtures.....	722.64
Freight.....	211.59

Postage	176.10
Incidental Expenses.....	703.00
Finding Lists.....	603.50

	\$47,635.33
	\$47,635.33

CASH ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 1, 1882.....	\$ 991.42
From Fines.....	2,220.26
Sale of Finding Lists.....	492.40
Security Deposits.....	1,342.25
Books Lost.....	289.80
Sale of Old Paper.....	21.10
Sale of Duplicates.....	82.01
City Controller.....	887.79
Rebate on Freight.....	9.40

EXPENDITURES.

For Security Deposits Refunded.....	\$1,186.50
Books lost and replaced.....	163.93
Paid City Controller.....	2,835.97
Newspapers and Periodicals.....	41.54
Printing and Stationery.....	48.50
Freight.....	211.59
Postage	176.10
Incidental Expenses.....	420.80
Heating.....	52.34
Binding Books.....	7.00
Balance on hand June 1, 1883.....	1,192.16

	\$6,336.43
	\$6,336.43

Number of Books in the Library, 94,606.

- " " " purchased, 8,065.
- " " " donated, 1,351.
- " " " unaccounted for, 383.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
 County of Cook, } ss.

I, W. B. WICKERSHAM, Secretary of the Chicago Public Library Board, do solemnly affirm that the foregoing statements are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. WICKERSHAM,
Sec'y Public Library Board.

Affirmed to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of June, A. D. 1883.

GEO. W. McKEE,
 [SEAL.] *Notary Public.*

THE LIBRARY FUND.

To the credit of this fund, June 1, 1883:

Fund of 1877.....	\$ 2,799.75
" " 1878.....	7,896.94
" " 1879.....	12,837.75
" " 1882.....	25,410.85
	———— \$48,945.29

Fund of 1883:

Appropriation, March 26, 1883.....	\$59,000.00
Misc. Receipts Jan. 1 to May 31, 1883	1,322.83
	————
	\$60,322.83
Expended Jan. 1 to May 31, 1883.....	21,271.80
	————
	\$39,051.03

Total to the credit of the Library Fund, June 1, 1883.....	\$87,996.32
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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

CHICAGO, June 9, 1883.

To THE DIRECTORS OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY :

Gentlemen :—I have the honor to submit my tenth annual report on the condition and statistics of the Library for the year ending May 31, 1883.

The use of the Library during the past year has largely increased, and there has been a marked development of a higher and more serious use of books for the purposes of study and improvement. The best and more scholarly works have come more into requisition, and the Library is becoming a larger factor in the public educational system which is so liberally furnished by the city to all its residents. There has been an increase of seven and one half per cent. in the number of books drawn for home use; forty-three per cent. in the number of visitors to the reference tables, and forty-eight per cent. in the visitors to the reading room. The number of recorded visitors to the Library and reading room was 1,054,339, or a daily average of 3,433. As many persons do no business which becomes a matter of record, the number of daily visitors was doubtless more than 4,000. The increasing public interest in the more scholarly books of the Library, and the large accession of readers to the reference tables, are to be attributed partly to the Saturday morning classes which have been conducted at the Library for the past four months, and attended by the pupils of the three High Schools and their teachers. The pupils have been instructed by the Librarian in the resources of the Library, the use of books, the habits of study, the methods of making independent in-

vestigation of topics for themselves, and they have been addressed on the special subject of the day by their teacher, with the books relating to it before them. These exercises will be more fully described in a later part of this report.

The cramped, inaccessible and combustible quarters now occupied by the Library, have become a more serious question for consideration than ever before. If the Library is not to stop growing, more spacious accommodations must soon be procured. The space that can be used for shelving is all occupied, and how to shelve the new books and not break up the classification of the Library, is a constant problem. The number of volumes is nearly 100,000, and in a few months will exceed that number. There is no other Library in the land of half its size which has such unfit accommodations, or is as difficult of access. Visitors from other cities are amazed that such a Library is kept in such quarters. They are told that the present location is a matter of necessity and not of choice; that every member of the Library Board is firmly resolved to erect a new and suitable building for its use as soon as possible, and that in this resolve the Board has the cordial sympathy and support of the City government and the public at large.

A compendious statement of the statistics of the Library for the past year and for each year since it was opened, will be found in Appendix A.

BOOKS.

The present number of volumes in the Library is 94,606. The number reported last year was 87 272. The number entered in the accession catalogue was 9,416, of which 8,065 were bought and 1,351 given. The number of volumes worn out and condemned was 2,082, of which 1,064 were English prose fiction, 653 juvenile books, 19 history, 12 biography, 18 travels, 32 practical arts, 5 political economy, 29 poetry and drama, 189 German literature, 14 French literature, 40 Scandinavian literature, and 6 of other classes.

Of the volumes worn out 1,018 have not yet been replaced. Of pamphlets 161 have been bought and 1,281 given, a total accession of 1,442 pamphlets. The amount expended for books was \$10,814.52.

Among the donations to the Library from foreign sources, the following are worthy of special mention: The Commissioners of Patents of Great Britain have presented 105 volumes of their publications continuing the series to June, 1881. The Viceroy and Governor General of India has given volumes 7 and 8 of the Trigonometrical Survey of India, the earlier volumes of this valuable work having been sent previously. The Christiana Royal University has sent five volumes of its scientific publications; the Royal Institute of Florence, Italy, twelve volumes of its publications, and the Province of Ontario seven volumes of its public documents. Prof. C. Piazzi Smyth, of Edinburgh, has sent his spectroscopic views taken in Maderia, and Comte de Pajol, of Paris, his *Memoires Militaires* in four volumes. Of American donations, the State Department at Washington and William J. Herrick, Esq., of this city, have made very generous contributions toward completing the early portion of our set of United States public documents, the former having given 409 volumes, and the latter 91 volumes. Dr. Francis H. Brown, of Boston, has given 130 volumes and 741 pamphlets, and the city of Boston the current volumes of its city documents—of which the Library has nearly a complete set running back for fifty years—and a folio volume on the "Water Supply of Boston." The Nebraska State Library has given 41 volumes of the Nebraska State documents, and the Michigan State Library twenty-eight volumes, and eight pamphlets of the Michigan State documents. Messrs. Griffin and Dwight, of this city, have made the valuable donation of forty-two bound and consecutive volumes of the Chicago *Tribune* and *Chicago Times*. Senator John A. Logan and Representatives George R. Davis and William Aldrich have made frequent and numerous donations of public documents, and have, when requested, kindly intervened with the depart-

ments to furnish the Library with documents which are not freely distributed. A general law is needed by which the larger libraries of the country may be promptly furnished with every publication of the Government and of all the departments without a special intervention of members of Congress.

A full list of the donors is given in Appendix B.

The list following gives the number of volumes in twenty-nine classes, and the number added to each during the year:

	Total No. Vols in the Library	Accessions of the year.
History.....	6,367	487
Biography	3,975	429
Travels	3,648	389
Poetry and drama	2,273	166
Essays and miscellanies.....	1,884	99
Polygraphy and collected works.....	2,041	32
Fine arts.....	1,029	128
Natural science.....	2,788	136
Practical arts, including patents.....	5,666	299
Political economy, social science, etc...	2,006	168
Language and literature.....	1,381	120
Mental and moral science.....	1,186	111
Ancient classics.....	539	16
Religion	2,885	158
Medicine.....	1,176	49
Law	477	34
Periodicals	9,256	1,009
Gov't. documents, State papers, etc.....	5,508	753
Bibliography.....	718	71
Dictionaries and encyclopedias.....	1,337	67
English prose fiction.....	14,806	1,547
Juvenile literature.....	3,548	1,340
German literature.....	10,059	640
French literature.....	3,631	200
Italian literature	170	1
Spanish literature	29	
Dutch literature.....	1,066	351
Bohemian literature.....	2,355	11
Scandinavian literature.....	2,752	605
	94,606	9,416

BOOK-BORROWERS.

The present number of registered book-borrowers is 21,415, the largest number which was ever reported. All borrowers' cards are canceled by limitation at the end of two years, when a renewal of registration is required. Of the new registrations and renewals during the year, 7,138 were by males, and 4,036 by females, making a total registration of 11,174, an increase over the previous year of nine per cent.

CIRCULATION OF BOOKS.

The circulating department has been open for the delivery of books 307 days during the year, and 376,475 volumes have been taken out for home use. The daily average was 1259 volumes, which is an increase of 7.5 per cent. over the circulation of the preceding year, when it was 349,977. The largest number of books issued on one day was 2,654, on April 7; and the smallest number issued on one day was 637 on December 7. March, as usual, is the month during which the most books are read, and February the next in order. June and September are the months during which the fewest books are read. The average evening circulation was 188 volumes and the preceding year 185, which shows that stopping the circulation of books at 8:30 P. M., it formerly being at 9 P. M., has not lessened the number issued. The amount received for fines was \$2,220.26.

The following table shows the circulation and daily averages month by month:

1882-83.

1881-82.

Month.	Days	Circula'n	Daily average	Month.	Days	Circula'n	Daily average
June	26	26,946	1,036	June	26	26,387	1,015
July	25	28,531	1,141	July	25	26,967	1,079
August	27	30,213	1,119	August	27	28,674	1,062
Sept.	26	27,517	1,060	Sept.	25	23,906	956
Oct.	26	27,766	1,068	Oct.	26	27,756	1,068
Nov.	25	29,041	1,162	Nov.	25	29,008	1,160
Dec.	25	31,366	1,255	Dec.	26	30,876	1,188
Jan.	26	34,796	1,333	Jan.	25	29,245	1,169
Feb.	23	34,836	1,515	Feb.	23	30,352	1,320
March	27	40,059	1,454	March	27	35,473	1,314
April	25	32,803	1,312	April	25	31,114	1,245
May	26	32,591	1,254	May	26	30,219	1,162
Total.	307	376,475	1,259	Total.	306	349,977	1,144

CLASSIFICATION OF THE CIRCULATION.

The following table shows the percentage for the past year and the five previous years in the seven classes of books of which a record has been kept since the Library opened :

	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878
History and Biography.....	8.72	8.56	8.45	8.85	8.59	8.85
Voyages and Travels.....	4.17	3.98	3.51	4.13	4.69	5.35
Poetry and Drama.....	3.85	3.73	3.51	2.95	2.95	2.12
Science and Art.....	6.92	6.75	6.40	6.27	7.38	7.72
English Prose Fiction and Juveniles	60.36	61.77	62.88	64.40	59.83	62.57
Works in Continental Languages	11.81	11.68	12.10	10.11	11.15	12.15
Miscellaneous	4.17	3.53	3.15	3.29	3.26	3.08

These statistics show no material change, and they are substantially the same as those of other large circulating libraries which distribute popular books. The demands of the public in Chicago are the same as in every other city which maintains such a library. The tastes of individuals change, but those of the average masses are constant. There has been a small falling off in the percentage of English prose fiction, and a similar increase in some other departments, but the changes are not large enough to base any theories upon.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.

The large increase in the number of visitors and in the use of books at the reference tables during the past year, is one of the most interesting features in the beneficent work of the Library. The use of books for reference is the highest purpose to which they can be applied, and indicates that the person so using them is engaged in some serious and scholarly work which will be a benefit to himself if to no one else. The increase in the number of visitors at the reference tables has been forty-three per cent.; in the number of books used twenty-four per cent., and in the use of the American patent publications forty-eight per cent. The tables, much of the time, have been so crowded that it was difficult to find a seat, or sufficient space to work in comfortably. Four times the space we now have is needed for our present wants, and ten times the space ought to be provided for the use of reference students in the new library building. The reference department—by which term is now meant the books which do not circulate—is the strongest feature of the Library. In a larger and more proper sense, all books are reference books. The Library will never be able to do its best work and fulfill its true mission until it is provided with sufficient space to give scholarly persons convenient accommodations for pursuing their studies in the rooms. The number of visitors to the reference tables has been 42,734; the number of books consulted, 134,408, and the number of visitors to the American patents, 10,044. The use of the English patent publications, which are now complete, has increased from 229 tickets issued for their use the previous year, to 363 issued the past year, on which 2,316 volumes were consulted.

The increase in the number of visitors at the reference tables is to be partly attributed to the pupils of the high schools, whose interest in the Library has been awakened by the Saturday morning classes; and still more, perhaps, to

the publication in December last of the new edition of my "Index to Periodical Literature," which has brought into use the contents of 4,864 volumes in this Library, which were before inaccessible. No department of the Library is now more consulted than its 170 sets of standard English and American periodicals which have been indexed, of which a list has been printed.

The following table shows the statistics of the reference department, month by month:

1882-83.				1881-82.			
Months.	Visitors.	Volumes.	Am. Pat.	Months.	Visitors.	Volumes.	Am. Pat.
June	2,654	9,327	621	June	2,301	8,533	594
July	2,568	9,274	625	July	1,632	7,554	370
Aug.	2,214	7,831	535	Aug.	2,037	8,161	534
Sept.	2,443	8,078	522	Sept.	2,078	7,539	494
Oct.	2,808	9,530	720	Oct.	2,681	9,297	635
Nov.	3,880	11,350	729	Nov.	2,878	9,564	612
Dec.	5,483	13,583	1,080	Dec.	2,691	10,880	620
Jan.	5,347	15,367	765	Jan.	3,193	9,556	528
Feb.	4,309	13,842	1,044	Feb.	2,184	9,840	644
March	3,176	10,772	1,108	March	2,960	8,792	675
April	3,783	12,826	1,122	April	2,325	9,256	660
May	4,069	12,628	1,173	May	2,875	9,432	670
Total,	42,734	131,408	10,044	Total,	29,835	108,404	7,036

READING ROOM.

The number of visitors to the reading room during the year was 543,456, an increase of forty-eight per cent. over the preceding year, and the number of periodicals issued was 264,649, an increase of thirty-three per cent. The number of books issued was 47,925, an increase of forty-five per cent.; and the average number of Sunday visitors was 1,587, an increase of thirty-three per cent. The following table shows the statistics, month by month:

	1882-83.					1881-82.			
Month	Visitors.	Periodicals.	Books.	Sun-day.	Month	Visitors.	Periodicals.	Books.	Sun-day.
June	27,853	13,320	2,471	1,139	June	27,060	13,271	1,605	1,047
July	30,092	15,169	2,162	1,131	July	27,341	12,906	1,699	1,003
Aug.	38,523	19,557	2,516	1,285	Aug.	20,560	12,443	1,701	892
Sept.	36,125	18,967	2,139	1,250	Sept.	19,802	11,811	1,573	840
Oct.	38,906	19,362	2,842	1,392	Oct.	29,140	14,415	2,576	1,218
Nov.	44,741	22,744	3,388	1,691	Nov.	33,624	16,582	2,703	1,366
Dec.	57,628	28,864	4,884	1,839	Dec.	32,256	20,198	3,737	1,063
Jan.	55,448	27,689	5,734	1,665	Jan.	41,859	24,809	4,401	1,373
Feb.	55,342	27,567	5,815	1,827	Feb.	33,618	19,277	3,723	1,287
March	59,937	26,672	6,593	1,948	March	39,065	20,448	4,016	1,355
April	52,674	23,701	5,266	2,039	April	33,924	14,563	2,694	1,469
May	46,187	21,037	4,115	1,840	May	27,869	18,748	2,646	1,367
Total,	543,456	264,649	47,925	1,587	Total,	366,118	199,471	33,074	1,190

The number of serials on file is 388, of which 265 are periodicals and 123 are newspapers. Of the periodicals 106 are American, 80 English, 32 German and 47 of other nationalities. Of the newspapers 46 are dailies and 77 weeklies. Eleven of the dailies and 44 of the weeklies are donated by their publishers. A list of the serials donated is given in Appendix C. The amount expended for newspapers and periodicals was \$2,158.28.

It will readily be inferred that an increase of forty-eight per cent. in the number of visitors to the reading room during the past year is a fact which would be likely to contribute to the impurity of the atmosphere in the room, which has hitherto been a matter of complaint. By largely increasing the ventilation and excluding many persons who were exceptionally untidy in dress and personal habits, the quality of the air has been somewhat improved; but still it is far below the standard of purity which is desirable. It is a serious problem to maintain a free public reading room to which everybody has access, and to keep the air in an agreeable and healthy sanitary condition. It is another difficult problem to decide how untidy a person may be and still be exempt from exclusion. The only remedy in addition to the precau-

tions already taken, seems to be to furnish more ventilation.

ADMINISTRATION.

Twenty five persons have been employed in the day service and six in the evening service, besides a janitor and assistant.

FINDING LISTS.

The second supplement to the Finding Lists, containing the titles of about 12,000 volumes, was printed in October last, and the two earlier issues were reprinted. Of the original issue and first supplement bound together, 450 copies have been sold at thirty-five cents each, and 550 copies of the same with the second supplement added at forty-five cents each, and 874 copies of the second supplement at ten cents each. The receipts from the sale of Finding Lists were \$492.40. It is more than three years since the main body of the lists was printed; and it will add greatly to the convenience of the public in using the Library, if, during the coming year these three separate issues be condensed into one new arrangement, and the books received since the second supplement was printed, included in the same. The card catalogue has been kept complete, and, through the attendants, is accessible to the readers who desire more minute and detailed information than the Finding Lists furnish.

BINDING.

The number of books sent to the binders was 6,629; the number repaired by the Library attendants 2,535, and the number put by them into Emerson binders was 150. The amount paid for binding was \$2,814.47. Nearly all the binding during the past year has been done by P. Ringer & Co. and J. Geiger, and has been very satisfactory in quality.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

The examination of the Library began in March, and has

been continued to the present time on the same plan which has been practiced for several years. The books are not called in, or their circulation in any way disturbed. By means of the shelf lists which are a complete inventory of the books in the Library, a record is taken of every book which is not in its place when the shelves are examined, and these books are subsequently found as far as possible. The number of books which are unaccounted for is 383, of which 165 are English prose fiction and juvenile books, 218 in all other classes. Of books reported missing last year 68 have reappeared, of which 37 were English prose fiction and 31 in other classes.

THE LIBRARY AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In March, 1882, I had a consultation with the principals of the public schools at one of the meetings of their association for the purpose of devising some methods by which the work of the Library and schools could be brought nearer together. Much interest was manifested in the subject, several schemes were considered, and a committee of the teachers was appointed to consider and report upon it. The committee have prepared a list of books suitable for the reading of their pupils, but it has not yet been printed. Several principals of the grammar schools, by soliciting private subscriptions in their districts, and by arranging popular entertainments, have raised funds and provided their schools with excellent reference libraries and suitable books for the home reading of their pupils. Other schools are moving in the same direction. These schemes are excellent for the purpose of creating and directing a taste for good reading among the great masses of the school children. It seemed to me, however, that something ought to be done to bring the pupils of the high schools and the higher grades in the grammar schools into a closer and more personal contact with a large collection of books such as the Library possesses; to familiarize them with the standard books of reference; and to stimulate them to acquire habits of independent study and

research. Having conferred with teachers of the high schools and been cordially supported in this view, a definite plan was devised to accomplish this object, and was put in operation in January last. The plan in brief is this: An appointment is made with a teacher to bring his class to the Library on a Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. A subject for the day is selected, usually one which the class had been studying from text books. The standard books and illustrated works in the Library on that subject are laid out on the table in the Director's room, the teacher supervising the selection, and preparing himself to speak upon it, and especially with reference to the books before him, indicating such as are of the best authority, and describing the best method of using them. A preliminary talk is made by the Librarian, who welcomes the pupils, explains the purpose for which they were invited, which is, that they may become better acquainted with the Library, its resources, and the best way of using it. All these facilities of study are theirs, and they are invited to make the freest use of them. Hints and suggestions are given them how they can best acquire the habits of investigating subjects for themselves. The subject of the day is taken up and followed out as an illustration of the method by which a subject may be investigated—the purpose being to stimulate the pupils to a scholarly love of books, to know the tools they are to use, and how to use them. The teacher then makes his address, after which the pupils remain and examine the books. They are later taken through the Library and shown its arrangement, appliances and catalogues. The results are already seen in the many pupils who frequent the reference tables, and have applied for cards for drawing books.

Since January the 27th, when they began, there have been seventeen of these exercises, and the interest in them has been constantly increasing. The attendance at each has been about fifty, which is the full capacity of the room. It is to be hoped that when a new library building is erected, a room with three or four times the capacity of this will be devoted to the purpose, for it will be filled.

The success which has attended this experiment has been chiefly owing to the zeal and culture which the teachers have thrown into it. Their addresses to the pupils have been models of good taste and felicitous instruction. If repeated to a general audience they would be a healthy substitute for the superficial talk which passes in our day for popular lectures. The following are the subjects which have been treated by the persons named:

	Subject.	Teacher.	School.
Jan. 27.	Egypt.	Henry H. Belfield.	North High.
Feb'y 3.	Botany.	Wm. M. Payne.	South High.
" 10.	Natural History.	Geo. M. Clayberg.	West High.
" 17.	Rome.	Samuel Willard.	West High.
" 24.	Pompeii.	Edw. F. Stearns.	South High.
March 3.	German Literature.	G. Zimmerman.	Supt. of German.
" 10.	Rome.	Samuel Willard.	West High.
" 17.	Early Eng. Language	Wm. M. Payne.	South High.
" 24.	Reference Books.	W. F. Poole.	Gram. Sch. Teachers.
" 28.	Geology.	Jer. Slocum.	North High.
April 7.	United States Hist'y.	Albert R. Sabin.	Kinzie Grammar.
" 14.	English Literature.	Ann E. Winchell.	North High.
" 28.	Early Printing.	W. F. Poole.	Private Schools.
May 12.	Paris.	Geo. P. Welles.	West High.
" 17.	Botany.	Henry F. Munroe.	North High.
" 19.	Archae'gy of Greece.	Henry F. Munroe.	North High.
" 26.	Athens.	Jas. R. Dewey.	West High.

Several private schools have asked for the same privileges as were given to the public schools; and on one occasion the advanced classes in several of these schools were received and the subject of "Early Printing" selected by them was treated by me.

So far as the high schools and the advanced classes in select private schools are concerned, the experiment is a complete success; but a problem still remains to be solved: How far can this or any similar scheme be applied to the higher grades in the grammar schools? The principals and teachers of the higher grades of the grammar schools were invited to meet me at the Library March 24, for a conference on the subject; and several of the principals and about fifty of the teachers responded to the invitation. I explained the plan

and purpose of these exercises, and addressed them on the special topic of "Reference Books." The principals made a cordial and ready response to the scheme proposed; and promised their co-operation. Some of the subordinate teachers did the same; but there was not among the majority of them that enthusiasm for assuming the care and responsibility of looking after the reading of their pupils which was encouraging. It was probably a new idea to them which they will view more favorably when they have had time to consider the advantage which some extra care on their part will be to the pupils. Several of the principals expressed an intention of bringing their seventh and eighth grades to the Library and conducting an exercise such as has been described. Mr. A. R. Sabin, principal of the Kinzie school, is the only one who as yet has brought his classes, but others are under engagement to do so. Mr. Sabin's session, at which the subject was "United States History," was one of the most interesting and profitable of the series.

By invitation of this Board, a joint meeting of the Board of Education and the Library Board was held in his room on the evening of April 5, at which the further development of the scheme of bringing the Public Library and the public schools nearer together was fully considered, and what had been done approved. At a late meeting of the Board of Education the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That this Board express to the Board of the Chicago Public Library their appreciation of the opportunity recently extended to them, to visit the Library with the view to bringing the resources of the Library into closer relations to the educational work of the public schools; and that in furtherance of the object proposed, a committee of this Board be appointed to confer with the Board of the Public Library or any committee which that Board may appoint."

THE NEW LIBRARY BUILDING.

In my last annual report I presented some facts based upon

the actual experience of another city that has for thirty years maintained a Public Library like ours—upon the similar experience of the National Library at Washington—and upon the statistics pertaining to the natural growth of this Library, which prove conclusively that the whole of Dearborn Park will be needed for the future wants of the Chicago Public Library. In view of these facts it is also evident that to build a suitable structure on Dearborn Park adapted to the immediate wants of the Library, without being able in future years to enlarge the building—because the remaining land is permanently occupied for other purposes—would be an inexcusable lack of foresight, and would entail the embarrassments and expense which older libraries have experienced. The whole of this property has once been turned over by the United States Government to the City of Chicago for a public park, and the title can not be alienated so long as the City does not use it for any other purpose. Several institutions, nevertheless, which are in no respect municipal in their character, are clamoring for a portion of the land; and influential citizens, wholly oblivious of the facts which have been presented, and often with no unfriendly feeling to the Library, advocate these claims simply on the bald and unsupported assertion that the Public Library does not need so much land. One institution has been striving for years to obtain a portion of this property of the City, and has thrown every possible obstacle in the way of favorable action by Congress on the Library bill. Another institution is preparing to assert its claims and is now canvassing the public for supporters. There are half a score of other worthy local institutions which are as needy and have as good a claim to public property as this new applicant, and they have not yet been heard from. The City Council by its official action has proposed, with the consent of Congress, to dedicate the whole park to the exclusive and perpetual use of the Public Library, and until the present title of the City to the property as a public park is vacated, it is not easy to see how Congress

can assign any portion of it to any of the claimants. The only effect of this struggle of outside parties to procure some portion of the land, is to thwart the interests of the public, to embarrass the Public Library, and delay the erection of the new Library Building.

Respectfully submitted,

W. F. POOLE, *Librarian.*

APPENDIX A.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FROM 1874 TO 1883.

	1874.*	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Books in the Library.....	18,183	39,236	49 024	51,409	57,984	60,423	67,772	77,140	87,272	94,606
Total Accessions.....	11,331	21,053	10,251	3,399	7,876	4,287	8,440	11,920	11,038	9,416
purchased	9,899	20,122	8,056	2,441	6,544	3,010	7,799	9,814	9,691	8,065
donated	1,432	969	2,195	958	1,332	1,277	641	2,106	1,347	1,351
expended for Books.....	\$10,733 11	\$28,410 63	\$10,784 19	\$2,504 17	\$9,078 06	\$2,907 24	\$7,404 52	\$10,843 72	\$10,052 62	\$10,814 52
worn out.....	.....	38	463	1,015	1,301	1,848	1,137	2,502	906	2,082
Unaccounted for.....	.....	322	421	286	186	210	160	281	297	385
Pamphlets, Accession of.....	2,638	1,944	354	282	419	1,037	487	848	2,133	1,442
Registration of New Book-Borrowers	2,574	20,710	9,843	6,932	11,831	9,130	9,505	10,905	10,241	11,174
Circulation of Books.....	7,659	399,156	405,747	398,090	354,506	368,428	306,751	352,801	349,977	376,475
Daily Average	295	1,313	1,366	1,301	1,166	1,205	1,002	1,161	1,144	1,259
Largest issue, one Day.....	574	2,539	2,631	2,501	3,309	2,339	2,176	2,421	2,358	2,654
Smallest issue, one Day.....	70	329	698	732	572	662	613	626	676	637
Received for Fines.....	\$3 65	\$2,648 72	\$2,831 44	\$2,710 64	\$1,959 57	\$1,882 70	\$1,775 72	\$2,064 35	\$2,169 18	\$2,220 26
Reading Room, Periodicals on File	314	288	285	220	210	228	221	241	252	265
Newspapers on File	123	80	104	91	98	118	128	120	124	123
Visitors	133,017	236,021	228,795	199,760	181,052	186,588	189,536	302,796	366,118	543,456
Periodicals Issued	88,682	135,355	138,934	127,423	115,275	119,547	124,597	184,617	199,471	264 649
Sunday Readers, Av.....	423	560	360	296	280	290	297	688	1,090	1,587
Cost of Serials.....	\$2,199 12	\$1,914 94	\$2,300 55	\$1,495 14	\$1,277 28	\$1,705 54	\$1,677 66	\$1,394 34	\$2,158 28	
Reference Departm't Visitors Issues.....	.....	.....	5,528	8,375	16,916	20,214	23,105	32,340	38,484	42,734
Binding, Cost of.....	\$1,028 87	\$1,991 80	\$4,356 57	\$2,993 25	\$2,723 55	\$3,984 02	\$2,167 01	\$3,843 32	\$2,814 47	\$134,408
Am't paid for Salaries.....	\$7,725 78	\$15,545 00	\$14,705 20	\$11,972 47	\$13,274 90	\$13,571 00	\$14,559 00	\$17,688 35	\$20,853 92	\$22,486 58

*The issues and other statistics of 1874 comprise only the work of the single month of May.

APPENDIX B.

LIST OF DONORS.

	VOLS. PAMP.
Adams Express Company.....	5
Alexander, Samuel, & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.....	1
Aldrich, Hon. William.....	9 1
Aldrich, David Carr.....	1
American Board of Foreign Missions.....	1
American Dental Association.....	2
American Institute of Mining Engineers.....	1
American Philological Association.....	1
Amherst College.....	1
Andover, Mass., Theological Seminary.....	1
Arnold, Isaac N.....	3 1
Bacon, L., and G. L. Walker, Hartford, Conn.....	1
Baltimore, Peabody Institute.....	1
Batten, John M., Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1
Bettles, William	2
Bigelow Public Library, Clinton, Mass.....	1
Birmingham, Engl. Free Libraries.....	1
Boardman, C. A., Palatka, Florida.....	1
Bonney, Charles C.....	2 22
Boston, City of	4
Boston, City Hospital.....	1
Boston, Industrial Aid Society.....	1
Boston, Provident Association.....	1
Boston, Public Library.....	6
Boston University.....	1
Boutwell, F. M., Groton, Mass.....	1
Bradwell, Myra.....	7
Bridgeport, Conn., Public Library.....	1
Brighton, England, Health Congress.....	2
Brookline, Mass., Public Library.....	1
Brooklyn, N. Y., Brooklyn Library.....	2
Brown, Dr. Francis H., Boston.....	130 741
Brown and Holland Shorthand News Co.....	11

Brown University.....		I
Buffalo, Young Men's Christian Association.....		I
Butler, James Davie, Madison, Wis.....		I
California, University of.....	I	4
Cambridge, England, University Library.....		I
Camp, Mrs. J. D. H.....	10	71
Case, Sophia M.....		3
Caswell, E. T., Providence, R. I.....		I
Chicago, City of		6
Chicago, Board of Education.....		7
Chicago, Department of Public Works		6
Chicago, House of Correction.....		I
Chicago, South Park Commissioners		2
Chicago, Astronomical Society.....		I
Chicago, Athenæum.....		I
Chicago, Board of Trade.....	I	
Chicago, Citizens' Law and Order League.....		I
Chicago, First National Bank	17	31
Chicago, Historical Society.....	I	2
Chicago, Inter-state Industrial Exhibition.....		4
Chicago, Law Institute.....		I
Chicago, New West Education Commission.....		2
Chicago, Prisoners' Aid Association.....		I
Chicago, St. Ignatius College.....		I
Chicago Tribune.....		9
Chicago, United Hebrew Relief Association.....		I
Christiania, Norway, Royal University		5
Cincinnati, Board of Education.....	I	
Cincinnati Public Library.....	I	6
Clarke, Robert, Cincinnati,.....	I	
Cleveland, H. W. S.....		2
Cleveland, O., Public School Library.....		I
Clockmakers' Company, London.....	I	
Cobden Club, London.....	I	
Colegrove, James.....		2
Columbus, O., City Library.....		I
Concord, Mass., Public Library.....		I
Cope, T. P., Philadelphia.....		3
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.....		I
Council Bluffs, Iowa, Public Library.....		I
Culver, M. E.....		4
Curtis, W. H.....		I
Danvers, Mass., Peabody Institute.....		I
Davis, Charles W.....	I	
Davis, Hon. David, Bloomingt n, Ill.....		4

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Davis, Hon. George R.....	28	4
Dayton, O., Public Library.....	I	
Dean, John Ward, Boston.....	2	
Denslow, Van Buren.....	2	
Dexter, Franklin B., New Haven, Conn.....	I	
Dillard, W. D.....	I	
Dixwell, George B., Boston.....	2	
Donnell, E. J., New York.....	2	
Dresden, Royal Public Library.....	I	
Drown, T. M., Easton, Pa.....	I	
Duluth, Minn., Board of Trade.....	I	
Dundee, Scotland, Free Library.....	I	
Dvorak, E. L.....	7	
Eaton, John, Washington.....	I	
Edison Electric Light Company.....	18	
Ellis, Dr. John, New York.....	I	
Everett, R. J., Boston.....	I	
Ewing, Mrs. Emma P	3	
Exhaust Ventilator Company.....	I	
Fiske, Willard, Ithaca, New York.....	I	
Florence, National Library.....	12	
Funk and Wagnalls, New York.....	I	
Georgia Historical Society.....	I	
Germantown, Pa., Friends' Free Library.....	I	
Gilbert, Frank.....	I	
Glasgow, England, Mitchell Library.....	I	
Goodwin, Daniel, Jr.....	I	I
Great Britain, Commissioners of Patents.....	105	
Green, Samuel A., Boston.....	2	I
Green, Samuel S., Worcester, Mass.....		I
Greene, Richard T., Washington.....	36	
Greiner, Theodore S.....	I	
Griffin, James F., and Walter T. Dwight.....	42	
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Hall, Elial F., New York.....		I
Harlan, C.....	I	
Harlow, George A	3	
Hart, Charles Henry, Philadelphia.....		I
Hartford Library Association.....		3
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass	I	5
Hazard, Thomas R., Vaucluse, R. I.....	I	
Helleberg, C. G., Cincinnati.....	I	
Herrick, William J.....	91	
Hibbert, James, Preston, England.....	I	
Hild, Fred. H.....	2	2

Hill, Hamilton A., Boston.....	I
Holbrook, Z. S.....	4
Holden, Edward S., Madison, Wis.....	I
Hotchkiss, J. F., New York	I
Hough, Franklin B., Washington.....	I
Hulme, J. N., Western Springs, Ill.....	I
Humphrey, Simon J.....	4
Hunnewell, James F., Charlestown, Mass.....	I
Hyde, John.....	I
Illinois, Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	2
Illinois, Secretary of State.....	6
Illinois, Industrial University.....	4
Illinois, State Dental Society.....	I
India, Viceroy and Governor General of.....	2
Indiana State Library.....	I
Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa.....	I
Iowa, Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.....	I
Jenkins, Howard M., Philadelphia, Pa.....	I
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.....	6
Jones, W. P.....	2
Kansas, State Board of Agriculture.....	2
Kansas, State Historical Society.....	I
Kansas, State Library.....	6
Lancaster, Mass., Library Committee.....	2
Leeds, England, Public Library.....	3
Leicester, Mass., Public Library.....	I
Leypoldt, F., New York.....	2
Liverpool, England, Public Library.....	I
Lloyd, Henry D	2
Logan, Honorable John A.....	7
Long Island Historical Society.....	I
Lowell, Mass., Public Library.....	2
Lynn, Mass., Public Library.....	I
Macmillan, Thomas C.....	I
Madison, Wis., Board of Education.....	I
Malden, Mass., Public Library.....	I
Manchester, England, Free Libraries.....	I
Manchester, N. H., City Library.....	I
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Massachusetts Medical Society.....	I
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Minnesota, Railroad Commissioner.....	I
Minnesota, University of.....	3
Missouri, University of.....	I
Mitchell, C.....	I
Morse, Godfrey, Boston.....	I
Moses, Adolph.....	I
Mueller, Prof. C. E. R.....	3
Nagle, John T., New York.....	2
National Association for Social Science, London.....	2
National Home for Soldiers, Milwaukee.....	I
Nebraska, State Library.....	4 ^I
New Bedford, Mass., Public Library.....	2
New Jersey College, Princeton.....	2
New Jersey State Library	I
New York City, Astor Library.....	I
New York City, Board of Education.....	4
New York City, General Society of Mechanics.....	I
New York City, Mercantile Library.....	I
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Onahan, William J.....	5
Ontario, Province of.....	7
Pajol, Comte de, Paris.....	3
Paterson, William, Edinburgh.....	I
Payne, William M.....	5
Peabody, Mass., Institute.....	I
Peek, William H.....	7
Pennsylvania Historical Society.....	I
Peoria, Ill., Board of Trade.....	I
Peoria, Ill., Public Library.....	2
Perkins, Fred. B., San Francisco.....	I
Perkins, George H., Burlington, Vt.....	6
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Philadelphia, Library Company	I
Philadelphia, Mercantile Library.....	4
Philadelphia, Numismatic Society.....	I

Phillips, Henry, Jr., Philadelphia.....	I
Philosophical Society of Washington.....	2
Pioneer Association of Athens Co., Ohio	I
Piper, Richard U.....	I
Plum, William R.....	2
Plymouth, England, Public Library.....	I
Poole, William F.....	9
Pope, Charles H., Farmington, Me.....	9
Porter, Noah, New Haven, Conn.....	I
Preston, Edward, London.....	2
Pratt, Silas G.....	I
Prince, C. Leeson, Crowborough, England.....	I
Providence, R. I., Athenæum.....	I
Providence, R. I., Public Library.....	I
Publishers of the Daily Graphic	I
Quaritch, Bernard, London.....	I
Quincy, Mass., Public Library.....	I
Reed, Mrs. H. V., Norwood Park, Ill.....	2
Rhode Island, Historical Society.....	I
Rhode Island, Department of State	I
Rice, G. S.....	2
Richardson, William, Glasgow, Scotland.....	2
Ritch, Wm. G., Santa Fe, New Mexico.....	I
Robinson, S., Glasgow, Scotland.....	I
Rochdale, England, Free Library.....	I
Rochester, N. Y. University.....	I
Rose, A. Jr.....	I
Rosenthal, Julius.....	2
Rotherham, England, Public Library.....	I
Royal Scottish Society of Arts, Edinburgh.....	I
St. Andrews Society, N. B.....	I
St. Louis, Mercantile Library Association.....	I
St. Louis, Public School Library.....	5
San Francisco, Mechanics' Institute.....	I
San Francisco, Mercantile Library Association.....	I
San Francisco, Odd Fellows' Library Association.....	I
San Francisco, Public Library.....	2
Savage, Geo. F. S.....	2
Sears, J. Montgomery, Boston.....	I
Sheridan, Philip H.....	2
Shorey, Daniel L.....	2
Smith, Alphons, London.....	I
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Springfield, Mass., City Library Association.....	I
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Swift, John C.....	I	
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Taunton, Mass, Public Library.....		I
Thomson, Charles, Battle Creek, Mich.....	18	
Toner, J. M., Washington.....	I	
Toronto, Mechanics' Institute.....		I
Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.....		I
Trumbull, M. M.....	I	
Tucker, Gilbert M., Albany, N. Y.....		2
Tucker, W. W., Boston.....	2	
United States, Adjutant General.....		2
United States, Bureau of Education.....	I	8
United States, Bureau of Statistics.....	3	I
United States, Census Bureau.....	6	66
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United States, Department of State... ..	410	
United States, Director of the Mint.....		3
United States, Engineer Office.....		2
United States, Interior Department.....	29	
United States, Library of Congress.....		I
United States, Marine Hospital Service.....		I
United States, Military Academy.....		I
United States, Naval Observatory.....		2
United States, Signal Service.....	7	2
United States, Surgeon-General.....	I	
United States, Tariff Commission.....		I
United States, War Department Library.....		I
Victoria, Australia, Public Library.....		I
Victoria, Australia, Royal Society.....		I
Virginia Historical Society, Richmond.....		I
Vivarttas, Aloha, West Hoboken, N. J.....		I
Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.....	I	I
Waite, Charles B.....		I
Watertown, Mass., Free Public Library.....		I
West Bromwich, England, Free Library.....		I
Western Edison Light Company.....		I
Western Reserve and Northern Ohio Society.....		I
Wheeler, Joseph, Alabama.....		I
Whitaker, Alfred E., San Francisco.....		I

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

White, Andrew D., Ithaca, N. Y.....	I
Wickersham, Wm. B.....	2
Wigan, England, Public Library.....	I
Willard, Mrs. Harriet J.....	I
Willard, Samuel.....	2 4
Williams, Benezette.....	I
Williams, Talcott, Philadelphia.....	I
Wilmington, Del. Institute.....	2
Wisconsin, Academy of.....	I
Wisconsin, State Board of Charities.....	6
Woburn, Mass., Public Library.....	I
Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.....	2
Worcester, Mass., Public Library.....	I
Yale College.....	i
Young Men's Christian Associations.....	I
Unknown	3 4

APPENDIX C.

SERIALS DONATED.

AMERICAN.

American Stationer.
Angelus.
Argus.
Canada Patent Office Record.
Chicago Legal News.
Chicago Medical Journal.
Chicago Proceedings of Council.
Christian Cynosure.
Congressional Record.
Dial.
Druggist.
Farmer's Review.
Florida.
Florida Agriculturist.
Folio.
Friend.
Home Visitor.
House and Home.
Index Medicus, (given by Dr. Weld.)
Legal Adviser.
Lumber Trade Journal.
Miller's Journal.
Mining Record.
Mining Review.
Missionary Herald.
Musical Bulletin.
National Live Stock Journal.
New Jerusalem Messenger.
Northwestern Review.
Official Gazette, U. S. Pat. Office.
Phonographic Monthly.
Present Age.

Shorthand News.
Stationer and Printer.
Unitarian Review.
Unity.
Weekly Magazine.
Western Agriculturist.
Western Manufacturer.
Wheelman.

BRITISH PUBLICATIONS.

Homoeopathic Review.
Investor's Monthly Manual.
Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society.
Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society.
Weekly Register.

GERMAN PUBLICATIONS.

Acker-u. Gartenbauzeitung.
Fortschritt der Zeit.
Im Familienkreise.
Katholischer Jugend Freund.
Reichsbote.

OTHER FOREIGN SERIALS.

Afholdsbladet (Danish)
Chicago Listy (Bohemian)
Delnick Americky (Bohemian)
Diblik (Bohemian).
Duch Casu (Bohemian).

Zabavne Listy (Bohemian).
Zgoda (Polish).

DAILY NEWSPAPERS.

Boston, Herald.
Chicago, Arbeiter Zeitung.
Inter-Ocean.
Morning Herald.
Skandinaven.
Staats-Zeitung. (2 copies.)
Svornost.
Weather Bulletin.
Jersey City, Evening Journal.
New Orleans, Times.
New York, Delnicke Listy.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.

Alfred Center (N. Y.) Sabbath Recorder.
Battle Creek (Mich.), Advent Review.
Boston, Christian Register.
Chicago, Beobachter.
Bladet.
Christelige Talsmand.
Demokrat.
Express.
Gamla och Nya Hemlandet.
Folke Vennen.
Folkels Avis.

Chicago, Illustreret Ugeblad.
Industrial World.
Israelitische Presse.
Journal of Commerce.
Katholischer Volksbote.
Lever.
Missions-Wannen.
Norden.
Nye Tid.
Occident.
Oesterreichisch-Am. Zeitung.
Progressive Age.
Saturday Herald.
Standard.
Svenska Amerikanaren.
Svenska Tribunen.
Verdens Gang.
Vorbote.
Western Catholic.
Cleveland, Dennice Novoveka.
Detroit, Michigan Catholic.
Fargo, Republican.
Fort Madison, Democrat.
Kankakee (Ill.), Courier de l'Illinois.
New York, Irish World.
Paper Trade Journal.
Oakland (Cal.), Signs of the Times
South Chicago, Weekly Tribune.
Washington (D. C.), Sentinel.